Published by The din Printing and Publishing ametering as the Manager or east, in the Borough of assets, New York.

If my friends who freed us with manuscripts for iddention with to have reported articles returns

Naver Settled Till Settled Right.

On account of the absence of Mr. CARREACE the meeting of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals "to settle the type of the Panama Canal" has been postponed until to-morrow. It was announced yesterday that on Wednesday the committee 'expects to settle the type."

The question of type will never be settled until it is settled in accordance with the logic of common sense and the plain requirements of adaptability to the needs of the future.

If a mistake is made now and the canal started on the wrong plan, even that blunder will not fix the future type of the canal; but it will involve a tromendous expenditure of money and time in the inevitable rectification.

We now observe a marked movement of public opinion away from the permanent high level lock type and toward the sea level canal as a finality. The San Francisco earthquake has been a great educator. We have no doubt that hundreds of intelligent minds, formerly reconciled to the idea of perpetual transit through locks at a high level, have been startled out of their conclusions by this one convulsion of nature. What would happen, they are asking themselves, to the nation's huge investment in a high level canal, if its locks and dams were subjected to the test of even a moderate upheaval by terrestrial forces? So they are saying to themselves, "Let us dig with a view to the sea level and safety from earthquakes."

Yet the fact must be borne in mind steadily that the sea level type which has been discussed for months by experts and reported favorably by a majority of the engineers on Mr. ROOSEVELT'S consulting board presents , practically no greater assurance of immunity from the disastrous action of subterranean forces than the high level lock canal itself. The sea level canal recommended by the consulting board and considered by some as the only alternative to a permanent lock canal at one level or another is characterized by tide locks and a dam near Sosa Hill at the Panama end and a dam at Gamboa not less than 180 feet high equipped with sluice gates to control the discharge from the Chagres River. It is accompanied by a series of not less than five dams and levees exterior to the canal to divert the waters of intersecting streams. This "sea level canal" is so narrow in proportion to the altitude of its banks where the cut is deepest that the imagination can readily conceive its prism at the mercy of earth and rock slides under earthquake conditions.

There is a radical difference between this sort of a sea level canal, equally exposed with the high lock canal to the earthquake danger, and the "Straits of Panama," open from ocean to ocean and as quakeproof as the natural passage which COLUMBUS sailed to that very region to find and found not there.

The McCumber Amendment

The Senate has added an amendment to the House bill which again places the upper chamber squarely in line with the President's original recommendation. By the McCumber amendment, passed almost without objection, it has greatly strengthened the power of the Government to "keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms."

.It might have been well to add the McCumber proposal to the Elkins act, which it amplifies, but it is better to have it where it is than not to have it at all. Other amendments which the Senate has added aid these in rounding out the Hepburn bill and serve to make it an effective weapon instead of a dummy affair.

Senator TELLER's declaration that the American people will find the rate bill a "gold brick" would have been warranted if the Senate had not "obstructed" the measure. The work of the Senate has been constructive and not obstructive, and the "obstructionist" body has put into the bill almost everything it will contain which is not already fully covered by common law and equity.

Santo Domingo Again.

The rumors of a projected revolution in Santo Domingo against the authority of President RAMON CACERES come from Porto Rico, and not from Samana, where, according to Senor JOUBERT, the Dominican Minister, there lives a dealer in revolutions who will start one to order for \$200. Ex-President MORALES, the predecessor of CACERES, is living quietly in a pleasant cottage in Santurce," a suburb of San Juan, and in that ancient citadel the story of a plot to turn the tables on CACERES originates.

MORALES, it will be recalled, fled from his own capital to the bush, was reported as heading a revolt against a adless Government, was thrown from his horse and broke a leg in one of those desperate combats that characterize changes of government in Santo Domingo and escaped to Porto Rico, whereupon Vice-President CACERES succeeded him and duly reported the fact to the United

States Government. It is a dark picture of conditions in Santo Domingo that the press agent in San Juan paints. President CACERES

Generale fill the air with lamentations. and some have taken to the woods, determined to be Horacitas, or Jimenistan, or Moralists, or anything else more profitable than substiting on paper signeetten on the steps of the palace, Crops are blighting. The police have no shoes. Nobody pays tages who care help it. The customs tariff is intolerable. Ominous item, the gunbout Presidente ranget put to sea on account of a drouth in the River Grama, "It is no. sorted," says the press agent, "that the palace at Santo Domingo resembles a matic sayfum. The Cabinet is unable to take any measures to relieve the situation. The jails, noteoms in the extreme and exhaling pestilential vapors, are crowded with starving prisoners, These unfortunate creatures are guarded by detachments of no less equally and scarcely better fed soldiers." Under the elecumetances there is a loud call for the return of Monatas, and over his sugared water in the "pleasant cottage" at Santures he hears the sunmons and is nothing loath.

If the treaty had been ratified we should not be distressed by these stories of famine and thirst among the military men of Santo Domingo, nor would it be necessary to instruct Commander SOUTHERLAND to be on his guard against violations of the neutrality laws for though Colonel GEORGE B. COLTON is still collecting the customs pending ratification of the treaty Santo Domingo must be recognized as a nation with which we are on friendly terms. It was less than three months ago that Colonel COLTON notified the Bureau of Insular Affairs that Vice-President CACERES had announced that, owing to pressure by leaders of all parties, he would serve the unexpired Presidential term. Santo Domingo City was then quiet as Chelsea. And now there are threats and rumbles of revolution, and we have to worry

about the neutrality laws! The trouble could have been avoided and all doubts resolved by ratifying the treaty with the amendment providing for intervention to protect the de jure government which was proposed by Senator SPOONER. As it is, we probably have no right to land a marine except to guard one of Colonel Colton's custom houses, and the insurrectos may fight to their heart's content if they have any stomach for gunpowder. But they must be very careful not to trifle with the neutrality

Carl Schurz.

The revolution of 1848 sent to the Inited States many Germans of high character and accomplishment, who earned for themselves distinction of many kinds and did good service to their new country. No one of these beaten soldiers of freedom equalled CARL SCHURZ in brilliance, variety 'and length of public career.

The fiery young collegian, whose romantic insurrectionist experiences have but just been told, and charmingly told, by himself, retained to the last a certain enthusiasm, a little doctrinairism, his critics insisted, and a mental elasticity that made his opponents accuse him of instability. Of his constant courage and sincerity, however, there can be no doubt. He was naturally an independent; and such he was in politics from the time of GRANT's first Administration.

In the earlier days of the Republican party, and long afterward, no other voice was so potent as his among the voters of German origin. And he soon had a much larger audience. He was between twenty-nine and thirty when he made his first English speech. He acquired an English style so admirably lucid that perhaps no American since ABRAHAM LINCOLN has surpassed it. A champion of honest money, he made clear to popular audiences the complicated and confusing questions of finance, currency and banking. Of his many activities as a soldier, journalist, Senator, Secretary of the Interior, his long work for sound money and for civil service reform is especially worthy of grateful memory.

In 1872 as a Liberal Republican and as a Mugwump in 1884 he stirred a fierce hostility against himself; and often afterward it was revived. He was denounced as an "adventurer" and a "Hessian." How could General GRANT'S or Mr. BLAINE's admirers care to think of him otherwise than in terms of abuse? But those old passions have pretty well cooled. The SCHURZ of fable and caricature has faded. Instead is seen the salient public character, the actor of no inconspicuous part in the great national drama between 1856 and the present, a leader a little too well gifted with the rare art of understanding the other side to be followed long, a master of English speech, a fighter through nearly sixty years for the truth as he saw it.

The Closed Opera Shop.

The peace and security of CONRIED is still threatened. The powers of unionism combine to force him to close his shop. That they will succeed in the end, if they proceed wisely, cannot be doubted. The situation is easily summed up. This man CONRIED, who came to this country from Vienna, has acquired a pernicious affection for free institutions, and desires to make his opera house one of them. He has come to believe that because he cannot find ready made artists in this young country he ought to import them from Europe. He even brings chorus singers over ready made instead of postponing his next opera season till he can train a chorus of native born singers.

Although the chorus returns in the summer to the land of poesy and song. it cannot escape the obligations assumed in the heat of controversy last winter. It is now a union, a branch of another union, an offshoot of the general union. If the caitiff CONRIED attempts to get rid of any member of it, even of SALZBURG, who transformed it into a union, the other unions, those of the stage hands, the musicians, the ushers, the bill stickers, the treasurers, even perhaps the speculators, will go on strike and mute

Music will be locked within her cell. This is good as far as it goes, but it has failed to pacify his followers, lacking does not go nearly as far as it should. spoils to divide among them. The The union of unions which is bent on rate bill. If they could cooperate with

mastering the Werr Direktor should organize a union of solo singers. present company is composed of sealer. Vonntes, Essen, Watern and Hosens, for example, belong to no union. They should be compelled to organise one. Then they should join with the other ions in a movement to prevent Mr. ownthis from bringing over such fortign seafin an Casterro, Plasteon, Scotti, KNOTE, BURGATAGARE and VAN RONT. There are plenty of American opera singers. They are becoming more oumerous all the time. Some of them are singing in operatin for the want of something better to do, and others are making the heat living they can out of concert tours, just as the imported operasingers do when Mr. Conners will not angage them.

Doubtless Capene, Plancon and the set of the foreign contingent would be glad to settle down here, be naturalized and join the local union. This would make the total strength of the combination irresistible. Consider could never again import a singer. Opera-Principals' Local No. 1 could refuse to scimit any of the wandering soloists now ut of jobs, and thus keep the whole thing in their own hands. In this way the shop would be successfully closed, and until they died of old age we should continue to hear the old singers singing old parts in the old familiar manner.

Does this sound fanciful? Well, it is not. The members of the chorus, stage hands and musicians' union will find that they cannot close the opera house shop till they induce the artists also to form

Mr. Statley's Better Day.

In the Senate the other day the Hon. JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY made this rather curious remark:

" I do believe in the coming of a better day than this, when the man who knows that he is just and honest will feel that he is happier in his circumstances than the man whose riches have been corrupted through injustice."

The honest man whose happiness is poisoned by the reflection that some other men are richer than he, be their riches acquired honestly or dishonestly, is not a just man. He is still under the sway of the old delusion, so long rooted among the ancient Jews, for example, that worldly prosperity ought to be the reward and consequence of righteousness. And some tincture of envy is in his composition. Does Mr. BAILEY, an honest if not always an altogether just man, lie awake of nights because his modest fortune, which would have seemed great riches a hundred years ago, is smaller than Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S? Isn't Texas full of moderately prosperous, honest citizens, content and happy? They may object to the way in which some vast fortunes have been acquired. Some of them may even believe that bounds should be set to such acquisitions: and where these are believed to be the result of unjust and unlawful methods, they are justly indignant. As just men, they want justice for all. But they fear the corruption and danger to the Commonwealth. They are stirred as citizens and not as individuals. They don't have to wait for a "better day" to feel that they are happier than they would be if they were rich by means of

injustice and fraud. "I am not so simple minded," said Mr. BAILEY, "as to dream that the old days of small fortunes and great contentment will ever come again." "Small fortunes and great contentment" is an agreeable antithesis, but Mr. BAILEY knows that the number of small fortunes is vastly greater, and greater in proportion, than in the homespun days to which he looks back as to the golden age. As to contentment, the singular ill fortune of Mr. BAILEY'S party in trying to foment discontent in 1896 and 1900 seems to carry a lesson. Is Farmer Roz, plodding along in his one-horse wagon, gnawed in his soul because he hasn't a \$20,000 automobile? Then Farmer RoE is not really just and honest. He expects to be paid for his virtues.

A Good Beginning.

Fifty-six men accused of rowdy conduct at the trolley stations on Coney Island were arrested Sunday by special policemen employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This was the corporation's contribution to the entertainment of the public at the opening of the season. Last year the cars transporting visitors to and from the resort were the scenes of much disorder, caused by thoughtless or vicious men, who made things exceedingly uncomfortable for the decent people using the lines.

There is no doubt of the transit company's ability to maintain order in and about its property if it so desires. Its action Sunday indicates that such is its intention. If arrests are made whenever they are deserved, the rough element among the passengers will be brought quickly into subjection. The Magistrates have shown a disposition to deal severely with Sunday hoodlums, and a few convictions will result in improved conditions on all the transportation lines in the city.

Coney Island had a fine, clear day for its formal opening, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company did its share toward increasing the attractiveness of the resort.

In the Boston Transcript Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT tells how he reproved a reprover and stood up for English as she is spoken: " Some thirty-seven years ago I wrote a boy's nock. I spoke of the teacher, or the boys, having found out' something. The proofreader marked it; not in the least understanding what he meant, disregarded the mark, and used the word again in the next chapter. Whereupon I was treated to this marvellous comment: 'Colloquial; bus is not discover" or "ascertain" better in a printed pook?' Whereupon Mr. Proofreader got quotations from King James's Bible, SHARES MILTON. DRYDEN and ADDISON, all in passages of the most elevated sentiment."

The dictionaries and the professors of canned and dried English are covered with goosefiesh when a "colloquial" word turns As if the chief end of language were to write books in juiceless words. And very often the term tabooed by the committee on admissions as "colloquial" is a sound old term used by authors who knew a good word or phrase when they heard it.

Search the politics of it! Some of the Senate Democrats want a Democratio

unitial Regulitiese Senators, what a opportunity there would be to make a little "party capital" out of it; to finant negt fail that they apported My. Roome-vary against the wicked Republican "cor-porate infiseeses." This draws facial. But the Democrate must have an issue. They have it: Mr. Reconventy is a "lier." A simple, orbane and grand proposition. And here it will take; of the agreeative things even of the Democratic hothesels outs about Mr. Roomersty in 1906, and how conduity the country "indorant" them.

At present the Conservator leaders soom to be Str. Freezess and Mr. Wreezess Except CHARDION, whom great services to the fourth in 1970-77 must be remembered by a wife grattends. But watt until the Hon. Japa Daviz of Arknows bounces into the

The Hon. House Sween addresses on meetings that are not "Jarge and anthusiastie." What is a "large" meeting as even by hokesmithing eyes? The Affasta Journal shows the figures: "Over four liunited." A "magnificent" audience has not yet been

Of the nineteen names and titles borns by the East Indian prince now examining might be selected for everyday use, without disrespect, and only to save time. As for the full appellation, it should be referred to the Board of Simplified Spelling with

fijs Senator TillMan's career has shown him to be mentally incapable of draping the naked figure of timth with even the sightest whap of fance." —Washington correspondence of the Erening Post A fine figure of speech, but how will Mr. TILLMAN like to be accused of having no

NEARING THE END.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- Washington is guessing on the probable date of the ad-journment of Congress. Two or three weeks ago there were few who set a date earlier than July 1, and there were many who doubted that the session would close before the middle of July. The speed with which amendments to the rate bill have been disposed of has started up a number of prophets, whose dates run from June 10 to June 25.

The House has its work well up, and while its calendar is not cleared it is probable that any measure which threatens contest or prolonged discussion will be left over. With the rate bill out of its way the Senate will grapple with some of the matters which have been held in suspense pending the outcome of that discussion Some of these measures will be snapped into pigeonholes, while others will be passed with a rapidity which often characterizes the work of the Senate during the closing days of a session. There are still others over which a fight could be made, but there is little or no desire for any more struggle

iust now. Brief conflicts and prolonged battles are no novelty in the big building on the hill, but it is seldom that a session gets to be as irksome to so large a number of legislators as the one now coming to its end. It is also probable that there have been few which eft so many bruises. Important issues have been considered and opinions have differed widely. There have been many tedious hearings in committee. Railway rates, Philippine tariff, consular reform, pure food, Panama Canal, ship subsidy, appropriation bills and a dozen or two other measures of less importance have been thrashed over until they became a weariness to flesh and brain. The tariff question has reared its head again and again, only to be pushed back into its hole. There have been a number of annoying matters like the Barnes case, which has been more or less of a local sensation. The Democrats of the rate bill, out of which they had hoped to make political capital, and the majority of the Republicans hardly know whether they have won or lost on that issue.

In a few weeks, probably from four to six, the session will close with a record of much hard work, some bitter struggles and a collection of compromises.

MISSISSIPPI FLYERS.

Fast Time of the Steamboats in the Old Days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fastest time ever made from New Orleans to Cincinna was 5 days 18 hours clapsed time, in 1843, by the Duke of Orleans. The Diana made a fast trip two years later, but outside of this no steamboat endeavored to break the record until the Charles Morgan in June, 1877, left New Orleans twenty-four hours later than the Robert Mitchell, passed the latter at Hawesville, and made the run to Cincinnatt in 6 days 11 hours, having made forty-two landings and lost three and a half hours getting through the canal at Louisville.

In April of the same year the Thompson Dean made the run in 6 days 19 hours, and had lost four-teen hours in the canal and seventeen hours at way landings. The R. R. Sprinder in 1881 came through from New Orleans to Cincinnati in 5 days 12 hours 45 minutes running time, which was the ruickest made since the trip of the Duke of Orleans. Her best time was made while in the Mis-sissippi. From the time she reached the Ohio until she arrived at Cincinnati her speed decreased. She consumed 22 hours 5 minutes more time from In March, 1881, the Will S. Hays made the run 6 days 17 hours 10 minutes, from port to port, having made fifty-one landings and met with several unusual detentions. In 1844 the quickest ecorded trip from New Orleans to Cairo was made by the J. M. White, in 8 days 6 hours 44 minutes; in 1853 by the Eclipse in 8 days 4 hours 4 minutes, and by the A. L. Shotwell in 8 days 8 hours 40 minutes. This time was not shortened until 1870, when the R. E. Lee (her second run) "set the pegs" at 8 days 1 hour and 1 minute, which remains the quickest time to this day. The distance is 1,040

The R. E. Lee, in the famous race with the Natches from New Orleans to St. Louis, Mo., in July, 1870, left the wharf at New Orleans June 30 at 4:55 P. M. and reached outs July 4, at 11:25 A. M. Her time from New

Mdes. Days. Hours. Minutes. To Baton Rouge.... 278 To Vicksburg 393 . . . 1,218 HOBOEEN, May 12. FERDINAND KARGEBEHN.

Helping the Working Girls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read this morning with interest Mrs. Clarence Burns's suggestion of three dollar a week boarding houses for girls. The idea of being herded with a many girls would not appeal to the average working girl. Besides, I know that 90 per cent. of them at home, or with friends or relatives. Most working girls, those in stores particularly, look

reard to advancement.

I maintain that Mrs. Burns could do more for the shop girls if one-half day each week, say Sat-urday, were given to them all through the year as holiday. It would give them an opportunity to to their mending, make their clothes, get a little , in fact, make them more self-respecting and feel like going to church on Sunday. LOUISE W. STEVENSON.

EAST ORANGE, May 14. Defined.

Tommy-Pa. what is intuition? Pa-My son, it is that quality in woman which makes her think either a horse or a baby will win the race because it has such a cute name.

Voracity.

Angler-Do the fish bite around here? Native-Bite? Say, stranger, we have to muzzie 'em so they won't chaw up the innercent hystanderTHE CHESES IN RUSSEA.

or Tragin Repents Com the Coar

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir. The Sun despatches from St. Potorofung show that the revolution in Busin has begin. Whether it shall be consummated by the passorist carabilationers of a constitution prevenuent, or shall be effected by the sa the French Revolution depends Continued? The present condition of finding is very aimids to that of frame in 15% Continues of absolute monarchy have offer their loss of appreciator upon the back of the people intil at last the furden has become intelerable and they have determined to throw it off. Threatened bankrupter compolited the French Covernment to concomposited the French Government to convoke the States-General in 1787. The same causes has forced the Russian autocrat to summon the Council of the Supere and the Dums to meet in St. Petershurs, and the meeting of the Dums is the hestining of the sent of despects government in Russia.

We know little of the rest character of the Car, but if we are to judge from his acts he is as infirm of purpose as the unfortunate Louis XVI. No better man than Louis ever at once a cavet through the louis of the people of the cast he is as income a cavet through the louis of the people of the people

ast upon a royal throne. He loved his peo-ple and was willing to make any sacrifice himself to promote their welfare; but he lacked the conviction and the strength of character that were necessary to dominate his court and compel the nobility to acquience in the concessions that were absolutely essential to his salvation and their own.

On January 31, 1789, the Count de Rocham-eau, who fully appreciated the danger of the situation, wrote to Gen. Washington, in reference to the calling of the States-General The book is to be open. If it does not pro-duce all the good that they desire it will not he the fault of the sovereign who presents himself in offering to his nation all the sacifices that it could ask of him. If the privlieged orders are generous enough to think as the sovereign all will take a good form —or else we shall have trouble."

A few days later, February 17, he wrote as follows: "At last God will, my dear General, that all this have a good end. Our sovereign and his people desire frankly the publick good, but we have aristocratical men which will not be so easy to bring back at the Reason. The leaders of the popular party at 8t.

be men of courage, capacity and moderation. The president of the Duma, Prof. Mouromtzeff, exhibited firmness and dignity in his refusal to allow the House to be carried away by enthusiasm on the subject of amnesty, and in his insistence that the adoption of rules of order should take precedence of all other business. A strong and determined presiding officer is an essential factor of an effective legislative body, and Mouromtzeff gives promise of proving equal to the respon-sibility of his office. As a professor of history he no doubt recalls the example of the virtuous Bailly, the first president of the Tiers-Etat of France, himself a savant before ne became a parliamentarian.

The question of amnesty will no doubt be

has already intimated in his interview with Mouromtzeff that he would accede to wishes of the Duma. . The next question that vill come up, in all probability, will be that of a constitutional government, and over this battle royal may be expected. It is not to be supposed that the nobility and the en-courage of the court will yield to the demands of the people without a long and desperate struggle, and if they succeed in persuading the Czar to maintain his position and refuse o relinquish the autocratic powers he has pherited we may look for a repetition in erized Paris in the French Revolution.

of the Duma to recognize the Council of the mpire as a coequal legislative body, acting in a separate capacity; and it would not be all surprising if the Duma, following the example of the Tiers-Etat in 1789, should insist that if the members of the Council of the Empire are to exercise legislative functions they must do so in common with the members of the Duma, whose superiority in numbers would give them full control of all

It will be remembered that when the Statesdeneral met in 1789 they were to consist three separate bodies—the nobility, the clergy and the Tiers-Etat. They met on May 5 as separate bodies, the Tiers-Etat having a membership equal to that of both of the other two bodies. In less than two months the Tiers-Etat had, like the prophet's rod, swallowed the other two bodies, had de-clared itself the "National Assembly," and from that time forth exercised all the legislative functions of the Government

This is a precedent that may be expected to have its effect on the popular party in Russia. If the Czar, realizing the true position of affairs and discarding the malign influences that have heretofore surrounded government he may retain for himself and his dynasty the throne of a constitutional monarch, governing the country under laws passed by a parliament similar to that of Great Britain, wherein the nobility is represented by the House of Lords and the pe at large by the House of Commons. In that case he will receive, as he will deserve, the gratitude of his people, and the Russian nation, under the benign influence of free institutions and the energizing impulse of individual effort, will enter upon a career of prosperity such as it has never known.

If however, turning a deaf ear to the demands of his people and the warnings of history, the Russian monarch still continues to put his trust in the counsellors who have already brought so many calamities upon him and at their instigation attempts to maintain his autocracy by force and militarism, he will find when too late that revolutions never go backward, that his army cannot be relied upon to conquer his own people and that a nation determined to be free is more than a match for any man or set of men who en-deavor to enslave it. He may plunge the into bloodshed and anarchy a while, but in the end he will meet the fate of all those unfortunate monarchs who in modern times have attempted to disregard and defy the will of their people.

NEW YORK, May 14. I. S. TUCKER,

Weakness of the Liquor Tax Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The root of the liquor traffic evils, in so far as they are respon-sponsible for the creation of the so-called Raines law hotels, is the acquiescence of the public to the granting of privileges to the well to do. It seems unfair to me that frequenters of hotels and clubs should enjoy privileges in the matter of obtaining liquor on Sunday which patrons of saloons without hotel attachment do not enjoy. Give equal privileges to hotels, cl and you will do away with most Raines law hotels or else deny these advantages to the hotels and

or eise deny these advantages to the notels and clubs, so that there may be equality before the law. In framing amendments like the Prentice law this equality before the law is never taken into consideration.

A BREWER.

NEW YORE, May 12. Health From Practice.

"Call around again on Monday," said a lawyer

to his client, a fat, good natured Irish to his client, a lat, good natured Irish woman in the most perfect health, as she rose to leave his "I can't call on Monday."

"What instrument do you practise on!"

"Why not?"

"That's the day I practise."

"Well, you look as though it didn't hurt you "Faith, an' there isn't a woman in all Boston that has better health."

Skiboed Spelling in Lobster Lane. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Lobster Lane bulletin writers have adopted Skiboed spelling. A news bulletin which is one of the con hours to-day as a top liner: "Peirce says McWade Lide."

Stragglers paused and wondered for a moment, then disappeared in the maze of perfumery, soaps and surgical instruments to hunt for the subway AN UNREFORMED SPELLER.

Positions of Power.

Knicker-Would you rather be right than be

Yen; but I'd rather be wrong than

A MIGH COURT REVERSES PRIEES

this Mate reversing itself is certainly internal. Considerably the court is effect from a case prior decision by limiting it to the facts before the court on that particular attems, or by some mittle distinction beyond the com-

presention of the law minute. The highest course of this fittee, however, distinctly retinquishes any claim to infallibility in a decision handed down this month. feitity in a decision handed down to the case of the Pouple of the State of New York or ref. John M. Schau against John J. Sowilliams and others, as municipal and State and species commissioners. Chief

was wegns on a provious occasion and goes out of his way to correct the error.

The question before the court was whether mandamus or certiorari was the proper remedy to take in attaching the action of the municipal and finds of all services commissions in an action of the municipal and finds of all services commissions in a services. municipal and State civil service commis-cions in classifying a position as in the com-patitive or the exempt class. The court had held that certiferer was the proper remety, in the recent case of People as ret. Sims against Collier, reported in 175 New York, yie. The present relator, relying on that decision, attempted to review the action of the board by certiferer!. The writ was granted and sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department. The Court of Appeals now reverses the lower courts, Judges O'Brien, Haight, Vann and Willard Barilott concurring with the

and Willard Bartlett concurring with the Chief Judge, and Judge Werner atone registering his dissent. The chief point for re-versal was that, the action of the commission not being judicial or quasi-judicial in mak-ing the aforesaid classification, it was not subject to review by certiorari. The court observes

The foregoing views lead to a retraction of those expressed by us in People er ref. Sims vs. Coiller (175 N. Y., 18t), where we field that the rengely was not by mandamus but by certiorari. In the opinion then rendered I fully concurred. That case was a proceeding by mandamus, and was properly decided on other grounds than those expressed by the opinion. The civil service scheme of the Constitution and of the statutes is comparatively of new operation in this State, and we must frankly admit that when we declared that the proper remedy was by certiorari we did not appreciate the results that would necessarily follow from such a review. We think it wiser to retract the declaration then made than, for the sake of consistency, to dhere to a rule which would lead to unfortunate and erroneous results.

The court does not, in its reversal, impose costs on the relator, inasmuch as he sought his remedy on the faith of the Sims decision.

A VACATION CATECHISM. Questions the Prudent Man Would Put to the Landlord.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thousands of city people are preparing for summer vacation and engaging rooms in hotels and boarding houses by the sea-shore and in the mountains in blind and blissful disregard of their sanitary condition. Next fall we may expect the usual number of typhoid cases contracted at these places warning cry is justified at this period.

summer caravansary will be required by law local health officer and to display a sanitary householders can protect their families by demanding a specific statement from hotel and boarding house keepers that certain heir premises are safe for occupancy. General statements should not be accepted,

but the following questions should be put, and if not answered honestly the proprietor will be legally liable for damages in case sick-

Has the water supply been subjected to a chemical test to disclose its purity?

Is your lee taken from a source that is free from

Do you use certified milk that has been produced under sanitary conditions?

Has the plumbing been tested recently with smoke or peppermint to show that it is free from

leaks or defects? aks or defects?

If you have a cesspool, has it been cleaned and Is the cellar perfectly dry?

Is the refrigerator regularly cleaned and scalded

Have you had any cases of contagious disease in your house the past year, and have the rooms occupied by the patient been thoroughly disin-A recent case that has come to my attention shows the importance of such precau-

tions. Four years ago I examined a summer tions. Four years ago I examined a summer hotel and suggested certain changes to improve its sanitary condition. These changes were made and everything went along swimmingly until last summer, when three cases of typhoid developed in the hotel and several others in the vicinity. Careful inquiry demonstrated that all of the cases were imported from other places, but nothing has been done to clean or disinfect the hotel cosspool. In fact, it has not been touched for four years, and without such precautions it is likely to be a source of danger for some time to come.

The lesses of the house had not thought it necessary to take any such measure of protection, and the health of future guests might have been seriously endangered in consequence. Enlightened self-interest should lead all hotel owners or lessess to take every precaution to insure the healthfulness of their premises, but they will do this the more readily under pressure of public opinion.

A single case of typhoid may ruin the reputation of a summer hotel. The experience of a score of places should be a warning to both landlords and occupants of such buildings of the risks of neglect in this direction. If every applicant for summer board would insist upon a positive and detailed statement as to the sanitary condition of every hotel or boarding house before engaging rooms for the season it would stimulate landlords and owners to a general overhauling of their premises and prove a great public benefit.

CHARLES F. WINGATE. hotel and suggested certain change

HAINES FALLS, May 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will

you be good enough to pardon the question, but I should like to ask through your columns, "What the devil is the matter with some of the newspapers and some of the politicians?". Here we have a magnificent country, a great, prosperous nation; it is hourly growing in wealth and our people were never better paid and never should we be a happier or more wholesome and united people. Yet on every hand there is the very devil to pay. The people's brains are on edge. They are constantly harried by political demagogues and conscienceless newspapers. The real mission of a newspaper, I take it, should be to instruct and amuse the people. Politicians should act for the good of their constituents and the country, legislators likewise, and yet tagged to the utterances of most of them are their own personal ambitions. Is the country going to the devil? How long can even our great country withstand the dangerous course of many politicians and the frightful antics of many newspapers? There is of compensation, though, and out of the present fearful maelstrom will come, I pre-dict, a day of reckoning for those who seek to ride to place, power and profit upon a political and social typhoon.

Our merchants are happy and in no coun try in the world are working men paid as they are in the United States. It is my conon that it is only demagogic politicians and their demagogic allies in newspaperdom that are raising the devil all the time. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12. S. J. T.

Indian Wisdom. From the Chicago Chronicle

An old Indian from the Southwest has been in Washington for a while and spends a good deal of his time in the Senate gallery. He seemed to pay apecial attention to Senators Spooner, Teller and Beveridge. The other day he felt that he ought to express his thoughts to some one, so he picked ou Capt. Riley, the veteran who runs the elevator. "Senat he Spoon, heap good talk," he said. Riley agreed with him. After five minutes Lo got another idea shaped up. "Senat he Tellah, heap good talk, too." Riley assented to that also. By the time the elevator got to the bottom of the shaft on its return trip the brave had another sentence ready. He said: "Senat Bev, not worth a cuss," and stalked away.

Ground for Suspicion From the Emporia Gazette

An Emporia woman brought suit in the District Court to-day for a divorce from her husband be-cause she found a cancelled check in his check book for 62 for ribbons for his typewriter.

THE WITHDRAWAL PROM TABAR.

market to the second

restacton so to the Atl

To one Rogron of The Sen-to-continuous withdrawns of the Turbin -from Taban, where their presence ---action against the Builtan, each the diate crisis, but does not in any war or indicate the ultimate conclusion eral tonor of the news since her frather go to show that the Sultan has

what is cultury language would be castest retreat, which will compet the Government to show its hand.

The present struction is quite unlike those that existed at the time of threase and demonstrations by Europe. The vital interests if not incustones of the Caliphate at Constant are attacked in the present whereas previous affairs were but in the performance of which delaying, or to extert from him in-

It cannot be said that the British has been very sensibly improved manner of the Government's action has been just a trifle too much be has been just a trifle for much binding on the part of the British Admiral, and the Turks have been quick to detect it long Charles Bereaford is a born practical bases and the present situation afforded excellent opportunities for him to play the Beer Market to the Sultan. With all the appearance of Great British having a clear field, the case is not exactly as clear as it might be. Proprepared as some of the European Powers are to oppose her, the only one, France, that might be expected to reciprocate the support, such as it was, which she received from Kasland at Algeeiras, is not in a condition to go the whole length in backing her in turn with regard to the dispute with Turker over Egypt, and it is, to say the least, doubtful whether the present British Covernment, with the complications it has on its hands at home and in its colonies and India, sready to back Lord Charles Beresford's bind with orders for action.

The levality of the Mussulmans of India to the British Crown has been largely due to their belief in the past that Great British was the friend of the Calliph, that is, of the Sultan. Since Lord Salisbury made the remarkable declaration a few years ago that England had discovered that in supporting him she had been backing the wrong borse, there has been a good deal of change in sentiment among them on the subject, and it has manifested itself very unmistakably among them on various occasions of late, notably at the time of the last demonstration of Europe minus Germany near the Dardanelles.

It is not quite safe for the British Govern-

of Europe minus Germany near the Dardanelles.

It is not quite safe for the British Government to assume that the Mussulmans of
India are prepared or willing to accept the
doctrine spoken of in the very interesting
cablegram from London in The Sun of yeaterday to the effect that the "protection of
holy places, such as Mecca, and freedom of
access shall be made a paramount British
interest," or that the question of the Caliphate shall "be submitted to independent
representatives of the Mohammedan faith."
This savors too much of revolutionary
method to be adopted offhand by people who
are singularly democratic and deliberate in
their way of considering and resolving
matters.

The fact that Great Britain was, not so very long ago, the friend and protector of Turkey but is now attacking it will hardly I am afraid, be accepted by Indian and other I am afraid, be accepted by Indian and other Mussulmans as a guarantee that missionary seal in England will long allow her to remain "the friend and protector of their faith," as suggested in The SUN's cablegram of yesterday. There remains, besides, the consideration whether the open assumption of such a position would be altogether agreeable to the other States containing large numbers of Mohammedan subjects, France and Russia, to say nothing of the effect it may have on the Moslems of Turkey itself, who, though they may not be adverse to the abandonment of the suzerainty of Egypt by the Sultan, may have a decided objection to being themselves brought indirectly under the religious suzerainty of an infidel Power.

New York, May 14.

The Gackwar a Moguli

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: 11 Sev. eral papers, which ought to know better, our distinguished and enlightened visitor, the Gaekwar, is described with some detail as the direct descendant of the Great Mogul. The Moguls were Mohammedans, invaders from Central Asia. The Gaekwar is a Mahratta Hindu. For antiquity of royal descent his family is far surpassed by the Rajputana Raishs, the acknowledged premier of whom Rajans, the acknowledged premier of whom is the Rajah of Udipur. Another statement that he is second only to the Maharajah of Mysore is simply ridiculous. That young man comes of no very long descended line. The Nizam, a Mohammedan, is "sum pur kins" in India, and the Hyderabad contingent, disciplined and officered by Europeans,

s quite a respectable army. Madrassi. NEW YORK, May 14. Good Business. Good American business in the South is indicated in the fact that the net earnings of the Clyde Steam-ship Line for 1905 were \$852,792, against \$662,637 in

1904, a gain of nearly \$200,000. That means South-It is good American business that flour shipments om the Pacific Coast to China have been resumed the Pacific Mail liner China carried 1,000 tons Officials of the steamship companies assert that

the recent beyout, exaggerated though it was, has been broken. The China also carried large shipments of raw material for Japan. Though on another tack, it is also good American business that in April last 27,000 employees were at work on the Panama Canal. This exceeds by 9,000 the largest number which the French company ever had at work at one time. Five thousand were paid in gold and the 22,000 others in silver

Exports from the port of New York from January 1, 1906, to May 2, 1906, reached a total value of \$212,000,000, as against \$180,000,000 for the same period of 1905, an increase of \$32,000,000. All good American business. It is good American business that in the five years 1900-1905 the annual output of California manufactures increased from \$257,000,000 to \$307.-

000,000, a gain of \$110,000,000, or nearly 43 per cent. a year, of which aum \$10,500,000 was in the output of her fruit canning factories, whose output is now of the value of \$24,000,000 a year.

It is also good American business that between 1900 and 1905 the capital invested in our carpet manufacturing industry reached \$56,781,000, an increase of 27 per cent. Wages paid yearly rose from \$11,000,000 to \$18,000,000, and the annual

product from \$48,192,000 to \$61,586,000, an increase of more than \$18,000,000. April gave us forty-three new national banks with \$1,590,000 capital, making our total national banks number 6,031, with \$828,000,000 capital and \$518,000,000 circulation securing bonds on deposit. against \$514,000,000 circulation out. In six years the increases have been 2,414 banks, \$211.627,000 capital and bond secured circulation \$240,000,000. The redwood of southern California is in great nd, having passed through the fiery holocaust

of San Francisco almost unscathed. \$10,000,000 of southern California money is in the ndustry.

Rhode Island's manufactures gained quite a little in the five years 1900-1905, though the num-ber of establishments decreased from 1.678 to 1.617. The figures follow:

Increase over 1900 202,000 87,000,000 Yearly product..... 202,000 87,000,000 22: The demand caused by the good American bust ness of the past five years brought about this good

It's all good American business in Arizons twenty-nine banks with \$2,122,675 capital and \$12,000,000 deposits; only one bank failure, and hat a small one, in ten years: 241.400.000 of copper produced in 1905, an increase of 600 per cent, in eleven years; 600,000 head of cattle and 1,000,000 sheep; school teachers paid better than in any State of the Union; one of the bracest un-broken virgin forests in the United States, bett sugar factories being built and flour mill last year and thousands of men now working on

A Million Herring From the Potomac. Fredericksburg correspondence Bultimore Sun.
The big seine of Messrs. Herring and Pyke at the Widewater fishing shore, on the Potomas River.
Stafford county, has been cut out for the season
During the time the shore was operated this year
more than 1,000,000 herring and a great many other kinds of fish were eaught. Maxy he ns on the shore, and the

others were prepared for curing. No Change.

Knicker-If wishes were horses beggars would Bocker-Not much; they would walk home after